Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By John Fenno, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

Number 1698.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1798. [Volume XIII.

FOR SALE,

The Schooner

THREE SISTERS,

Burthen 85 tons, two years old built of the beſt materials, and now ready to receive a cargo. Said veſſel may be viewed at Mr. Samuel Brewer's wharf, Kenſington.

ALSO,

The Sloop

HARRIET,

Burthen 77 tons, three years old, is well found; may be viewed at Meſſrs. Pettel and Bayard's wharf.

Thoſe Veſſels are well calculated for Coaſters, and have been employed in the trade between Philadelphia and New-York—They have excellent accommodations for Paſſengers.

For terms, apply to

Gurney & Smith.

February 16.

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

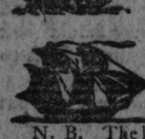
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of cheſts
Sail Canvaſs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muſlinets, in packages ſuitable for the Weſt-India market
Nails aſſorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in caſks;

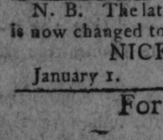
And at New-York, on board the ſhip Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as ſoon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spaniſh Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine



Ship Diana,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,



Brig Amazon.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. codtf

For Savannah,

The faſt ſailing Ship

SWIFT PACKET,

(a regular trader)

Patrick Gribben, *maſter*, WILL ſail on the 10th inſt. (ice permitting) has handſome accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on borrd, at Bickley's wharf, above Market-ſtreet, or

N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front-ſtreet.

February 3. §

For Amſterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

John M'Collom, Maſter; WILL ſail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board, at Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is landing, out of the ſaid Ship, from Bourdeaux, and for ſale,

Claret in hhds.
White Wine in quarter caſks
Claret in caſes, of a ſuperior quality
Fontiniac, Santerne, Lunille } Wines in caſes
Prunes in boxes

Novembe 24.

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.

Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

Flax Seed for ſale.

Apply to

GEO. DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

January 27 §

Boſton Glaſs Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glaſs is now commenced at the Glaſs Houſe in Boſton.

It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the excellent quality of the Boſton Glaſs, as it is ſo well known throughout the United States to be in every reſpect greatly ſuperior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any ſize commonly uſed; and may be conſtantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glaſs Houſe.

Orders from the diſtant States to be addreſſed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-ſtreet, Boſton.

☞ Two or three good Glaſs makers are wanted at the above works; ſuch as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be ſure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glaſs, they will meet with the ſame encouragement.

Boſton, January 16 2 —2aw6w

A Nurſe's place wanted.

A WOMAN juſt arrived from England, wants a place as a Nurſe or attendant on the ſick, either on a Gentleman or Lady.—For further information apply at No. 10, South Fourth ſtreet, near Marke ſtreet.

Feb. 6. 3t

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE, AT

W. Young's Book-ſtore,

Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,

(Price 50 Cents)

Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.

Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer;

Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la Francc, and des ETATS-UNIS.

In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis de la Fayette. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſet.

Le Commerce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales.

——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde.

Lemiere.

Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE botween *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*

With the means of accelerating it;

And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England*, *France*, and *America.*

In Six letters, directed to the Marquis de la Fayette.

Tranſlated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. Swan, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.

——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. Lemiere.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſeful to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirons to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. At Pars, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate La Fayette, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.

LETTER I.

General view of the obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united*. The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations; and although the propheſies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author allots excluſively and forever to the latter; the author's *partiality affect on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment*. The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the vaſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs. that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united*, but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous. the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives: *Amongſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious; and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

Note, page 316 of the work,

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivent dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvſruement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent tres-ſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M. Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defenſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les connoiſſances qui forment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subſcriber, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, hath preſented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the ſaid county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or againſt his liberation, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of inſolvent debtors," paſſed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the ſaid court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpoſe aforeſaid; to meet at the Court Houſe in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the ſaid day, of which his creditors are requeſted to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—12w5w

OVAL BOTTLES.

Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right ſize—For ſale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.

January 12 3taw6w.

A Houſe in Burlington for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has a large, convenient two-ſtory brick Houſe, with Stables, Carriage-houſe, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jerſey, which he wiſhes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth ſtreet, to GEORGE WALKER,

Who has alſo for Sale,

Lots in Waſhington City,

Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.

December 29. 70t

Princeton—*New-Jerſey.*

To be Sold,

THAT neat and convenient Houſe in which the late Mrs Ann Witherſpoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker lived; together with all the appurtenances. The houſe is two ſtories high, of frame work and painted. There are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the ſecond floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret ſpacious—The back yard is paved with ſtones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a ſmoke houſe, and houſe for aſhes—and behind it a carriage houſe, hay loft, granery, and convenient ſtables, with four ſtalls for horſes, and four for nea. cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the ſtreet, and 254 feet deep, ſomewhat more than half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent ſoil.

For terms, which will be made very reaſonable, apply to the reverend

Samuel S. Smith.

January 19. 2aw4w

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.

Alſo, for Sale,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras Streets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

IN THE PRESS,

And ſpeedily will be Publiſhed,

For the benefit of the

MARINE SOCIETY of the UNITED STATES,

A general plan and ſyſtem of Regulations therein:

Written at Sea, in the year 1794:

And now printed

BY THE AUTHOR.

"A navy would be maintained but to an almoſt uſeleſs purpoſe which taking the ſeamen kept the merchantmen idle in port, and trading veſſels would be as unprofitably employed, if they took all thoſe ſeamen whoſe ſkill and courage on board ſhips of war, would give them protection and ſecure their ſafety. We have enough for both purpoſes, and the cultivating hand of attention alone is wanting to multiply their number. "Money may buy "all naval ſtores, except mariners; but, unleſs a "ſupply of them is preſerved, no wealth will be "able to procure them."

February 7. §

Bank of Pennſylvania.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders, held at the Bank on Friday, the 2d February, 1798, purſuant to public notice—

On motion, Reſolved, That, this meeting being impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the extraordinary ſervices and attention of Samuel M. Fox, Eſq. Preſident of this Bank, in the execution of the duties of his office; which have been much increaſed by the peculiar ſituation of the inſtitution, at the period of his appointment; and by the difficulties occaſioned in conſequence of the recent calamity in this city;—a committee of three gentlemen be appointed to prepare a piece of Plate, of a value not exceeding five hundred dollars, with ſuitable emblems and devices, to be preſented to Mr. Fox, in the name of the Stockholders, as an evidence of the high ſenſe they entertain of his late official ſervices.

William T. Smith, Peter Wikoff, and Charles Biddle, Eſqrs. were appointed a committee for the above purpoſe.

Ordered, that the preceding reſolution be publiſhed.

Extract from the minutes.

WILLIAM T. SMITH,
Chairman.

Atteſt—John Sitgreaves, *Secretary.*

Freſh Fruit.

To-morrow morning will be landed, at *Morris's* Wharf, juſt above the Draw-bridge, the cargo of the ſchooner Frederickſburg Packet, Captain Pearce from Malaga, viz.

Bloom Raiſins in kegs
Do. Do. in boxes
Muſcatel do. in do.
Figs in kegs
Almond kernels in caſks and boxes
Soft ſhell'd almonds in facks
Prunes in boxes
Grapes in jars
Anchovies in kegs, &c.

The whole of the articles ſhipped as of the firſt qualities.

For Sale by
Peter Kuhn.

February 5 d5t

Baſkenridge—for ſale

IT conſiſts of 920 acres, almoſt all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the reſidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the Eaſt by the river Paſaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a ſquare of nearly three acres—The dwelling houſe is a very convenient one, and a ſmall expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard conſiſts of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of ſaid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alſo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beſt and moſt delicious kinds.

Alſo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreſt Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its ſituation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To ſave trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in caſh, on delivery of the deeds. Pleaſe to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Cheſnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

Priſon Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Priſon of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all ſizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, ſaddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread

Alſo—Sawed Marble, ſuitable for currier's tables, tomb and head ſtones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, ſlabs, facia, window heads, ſills, &c.

All which may be had on reaſonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at ſaid Priſon at a moderate price.

Orders from a diſtance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the priſon, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. Dobson, Campbell, Young and Ormrod, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Felow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 26th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at Wm. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Patterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The buſineſs of a Broker, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As publiſhed in the

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Under the ſignature of

SCIPIO,

In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its ſource, and the motives of the oppoſition to the meaſures of the United States are expoſed.

Feb. 8.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Conſiſting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coſſaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siſſerſoy
Piniaſcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perſians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

20c tons SUGAR

90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets.

Alſo—A few Bales of Madraſs Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beſt colours.

February 8, dtf

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1ſt and 2d proof Brandy, } entitled to drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9 codtf

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogſheads beſt ST. CROIX SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Feb. 9. ſm&wtf

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, induſtrious woman to cook and do the buſineſs of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

WANTED

A young Gentleman to go Doctor of a Ship to the Eaſt-Indies.

Enquire at No. 25 Dock Street.

Feb. 6. d1w

Ran away from the Subſcriber,

On the 24th January laſt,

A Black Woman, named *Zelime.*

SHE is of a middling ſized ſtature, thick lips, marked with the ſmall pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the ſubſcriber, at No. 181, Arch-ſtreet, corner of Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive two Dollars reward.

J. LAZELLES.

N. B. Whoever harbors ſaid Girl after this notice, ſhall be proſecuted to the ſeverity of the law.

Februaty 10. §3t

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of *WILLIAM COMPTON*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, duly atteſted. And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are earneſtly ſolicited to make immediate payment, to either of the ſubſcribers.

Iſaac Cathrall,
John Haworth,
Samuel Wilcox. } Adminiſtrators.

January 27. ws4w

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Peter Gill late of the Diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to

John Murphy,
Peter Scravendyke,
Thomas Farrell, } Executors,

January 16. *awawaw

Lately Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

(Price 3-8ths of a dollar)

Obſervations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the charge of ſpeculation againſt

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late Secretary of the Treasury, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatemtnt of the baſe meacs practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburg and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr. Young.

February 9.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, ſouth Front-ſtreet, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.

Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High ſtreet.

Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

Select Balls.

MR. FRANCIS, at the particular request of the subscribers, intends to have four more subscription Balls.

TERMS.

Each Subscriber to pay *Five Dollars*, which entitles him to a gentleman's ticket, and cards of admission for two ladies at each ball.

The first ball to be on Tuesday, the 20th of February, and to be continued every Tuesday till the end of the subscription, at the end of which Mr. Francis proposes giving an extra ball to the subscribers.

Mr. Francis respectfully informs those gentlemen who have not already subscribed, that the plan of the subscription is to be seen at Mr. F.'s house, No. 70 North Eighth street.

Mr. F. likewise informs his Scholars, and the public in general, that his fifth practising Ball, will be on Thursday the 22d inst.

Feb. 16.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE EDITORS of the NORTHERN LIBERTY STAR, and DAILY ADVERTISER, respectfully inform their patrons and the public, that the publication which was promised this day, is unavoidably postponed until Monday next.

BERNARD SCHEFFLER and Co.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a Daily Newspaper in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, to be entitled, the

NORTHERN LIBERTY STAR,

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

CONDITIONS.

1st. The Northern Liberty Star, and Daily Advertiser, shall be printed on a good paper of a demy size, with a handsome type, every evening, and delivered to subscribers in the Northern Liberties, City, and Germantown, between the hours of four and six o'clock

2d. The price to subscribers, will be SIX DOLLARS per annum, one dollar and an half to be paid at the time of subscribing or at the end of every three months.

3d. The Star shall contain the Arrivals, Clearances, Prices Current, Stocks and all other Public Business, which may render it useful to the subscribers.

4th. Advertisements will be received every day until two o'clock, and inserted the same evening, in a neat and conspicuous manner, on the most moderate terms

Subscriptions, articles of intelligence, advertisements, &c will be thankfully received until Monday next, at the Printing-Office, corner of St. John and St. Tamany-streets, between Second and Third street, for that day's publication.

*** The Printers of the United States, who may wish to exchange papers, are respectfully requested to send on their papers as soon as possible.

February 14. d4t

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with 2 two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, the second house from Mr Caleb Ash's.

No 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch streets, No. 40. This house is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3aw

☞ On account of the present bad weather, the above sale is postponed until Thursday evening, the first day of March, at 6 o'clock. Feb. 16.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship Star, Joseph Woodman, master, from London,

50 crates Queens' Ware, assorted to suit West India market
40 hogsheads Whiting
7500 bushels good House Coals

ALSO—JUST LANDED,

400 barrels prime Beef
50 barrels Pork
750 hhds. Havana Molasses
Woolen Cloths, Blankets, Hard Ware } assorted in packages
Ravens Duck
Window Glass in boxes, British, of various sizes
Black quart Bottles, in hampers of 4 groce each
A general assortment of Queens' Ware, in crates
Fowling Pieces and Pistols, in cases
Basket fine Salt, in hogsheads

FOR SALE BY

Thos. & John Ketland.

February 15 5tIM

For Bremen,

The Danish Brigantine

JOHANNA,

John Andrew Thiessen, *Master.*

EXPECTED to sail on the 18th instant. For *Passage* only, apply to the captain on board, at Hamilton's wharf, or to

EDWARD DUNANT,

No. 149, South Front-street,

Who requests all those having accounts against said vessel, to exhibit the same for payment, previous to the 18th inst. as no demands will be paid after departure from hence.

He has still on hand, of the Cargo of said vessel, from Malaga,

80 kegs fresh Raisins
116 jars, 106 boxes } fine bloom ditto
90 boxes Muscatel ditto
10 kegs Figs
8 pipes, 21 hhds. } superior Catalonia Wine
Malaga and Mountain Wine in hhds. qr. casks
And a few qr. casks fine old Colemenar Wine.

February 13. *tf

FOR SALE,

A quantity of CALF SKINS, in the rough, and some horse leather. Apply to

ROBERT SMITH & Co.

No. 58, South Front street.

Feb. 15. d2w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY 17.*

For the Gazette of the United States.

THE DIGNITY OF GOVERNMENT—No. II.

Is it not universally acknowledged, that the abuse of public characters has tarnished the American name, and that all *parties* regret this abuse when it lights on their own favorite. Why then do not all unite in correcting an error which all *at some times* disapprove? There never can exist any circumstances that may justify abuse. Truth, and candour, are the best shields of defence in a good cause, and the best weapons to beat down error and falsehood. These enliven and captivate the human mind; and the perverse spirits which are not influenced by them are lost forever. Who that knows the illustrious men who were the great instruments in the hand of Providence to accomplish the revolution, but has felt an indescribable twinge of heart and repulsive indignation at seeing abuse flow from the tongues and pens of falsehood against the fathers of our country? It has been the fate of all countries to produce such demons of discord, and they are the ready instruments of tyranny as ready to flatter bad men, as to abuse good men; having no moral principle to regulate actions they go to all extremes and are bought and sold with money or smiles or love or hatred, by any passion or any interest. Happy would it be for America if its air would not nourish such Beings; but our newspapers too often prove their existence here.

Liberty has more to fear from the poison of these pretended friends, and the diffusion of their vices, than from all the weapons European despots can form against her. "Honour thyself," is an ancient maxim, and Americans should write it upon their hearts; we ought to feel an honest pride in our name, and to glory in our country. The merits of a Washington, and a long list of other retired patriots, with the illustrious names now in the first seats in government, feed the the just ardour for our country's fame in every bosom. The moment men cease to love their country's friends, their patriotism expires. Nor ought our criticism ever to be so severe as to lose sight of prevailing virtues, if some errors were unhappily mingled. Shall the inadvertencies of a day or an hour becloud the steady sun and general tenor of life. But a distinction as wide as heaven and earth, should forever be preserved between good and bad men, that virtue and her friends may receive their reward, and the world be accelerated in its progress to brighter eras. A good man is a blessing in every circle, in government he is inestimable; and every heart ought to be a barrier to his. In proportion to the *distinctions* of *moral characters*, in the general estimation, will every community rise or sink. This, *revelation* assures us, and reason confirms it; it is a law in the intelligent universe, which no beings can invert; and by the observance of it individuals and nations ascend the scale of dignity and happiness. Should not therefore this principle penetrate the bosom and be planted deep in the heart of rulers—and the people inspire it as the vital spring of free existence, and fix the idea in the budding mind of their infant offspring?

A PURE CHARACTER in government, is the durable cement of the social union; it is an inexhaustible source; it commands all the wealth and strength of the whole nation to guard its rights, and to accelerate every measure for public happiness; it is the animating soul of a nation. The ancient republics perished for want of it. It now remains to be ascertained by *experience*, whether *our* republic will occupy the *yet vacant seat* in this most sublime temple of fame. He is unworthy to rule the free, who does not *aim* at it—and he is a blot to creation who gives a vote for a man whose soul is not elevated towards it.

Let not rulers or people be lulled in their slumbers to profound sleep, by the commonplace *talk* "that it is in vain to expect that our people and government should be more wise or virtuous than those of other countries." Such remarks are often repeated with an *air* of *grave sagacity*; but they tend to extinguish that *hope* which is the spring of action, and to *fulfil the prophecy*, therefore they should be repelled.—The contemplation of great and good objects, says a sublime writer, "*assimulates the mind and makes it great.*"

This is the nature of man; the individual, or the nation, that would ascend to glory, must have elevated views above the walk of common minds; and unbounded by what *others* have atchieved.

If Americans wish to be the great, the just, the glorious nation which their extensive regions and the bounties of nature seem to have designed, and the dispensations of Providence point to, they ought to fear more than death the least departure from the strait line of honour—An inadvertent step in government must never be defended, but instantly *reformed*—The only enquiry be, "*for the path of wisdom*"; and put from us *precedents* that will not accord with its dictates. *So may we* attain the summit of human wishes, and reach the glowing point where good men bound their terrestrial views.

MR. FENNO,

I have read the statements in the papers printed last evening and this morning of the discipline administered by Mr. Griswold to *the Knight of the Wooden Sword, that infamous Spitter Lyon*; and I have been mortified to perceive, from the general representation, nothing which truly exhibits the fact—The truth is, Mr. Griswold advanced towards Lyon with the calm and unruffled dignity, for which he is as much distinguished as any man in America. He was seen by Lyon, whom he addressed before the first blow, which was aimed at and received by his shoulders—blows were repeated—no resistance made, but instead of it, the wretch fled until he seized a pair of tongs—thus armed he turned on Mr. Griswold and it became necessary to throw him on the floor. About this time the house was called to order, and Mr. Griswold with a noble self-command left his prey and as unruffled as usual took his seat. What happened without the bar, was a blow given by Lyon to Mr. Griswold; which though aimed from behind and undefended, was too feeble to do an injury.

A few words, Mr. Printer, explanatory of the conduct of Mr. Griswold—Lyon was the first aggressor, none of his party have had the audacity to deny it. The nature of this aggression—it was introduced relative to a subject before the house. The intention, to influence the votes of the members of Connecticut. The means employed, intimidation, accompanied with direct charges of corruption, servility, and falsehood. Outrageous and gross as was this conduct, it would better have become the dignity of Mr. Griswold's character, feeling as he must, for the author, ineffable scorn, to have treated him with silent neglect. But in allusion to his threat of controuling the public opinion of the enlightened State of Connecticut by his own personal character and influence, it surely was not unnatural to hint, at that part of his history, which would render him as contemptible in Connecticut as he ought to be in Vermont. The abominable act which followed, which is without example, and the turpitude of which no words can describe, Mr. Griswold, from respect to the house, did not instantly revenge, This amiable command of temper, this respectful attention to the *time and place* which should have secured a just punishment to the *nasty beast*, was, in whispers, represented as an evidence of cowardice. Tho' Lyon stood before the house convicted of crimes which would have *expelled* from the society of any other association in the United States, whether legal, convivial or even *jacobinic*, yet a faction retained him there because, forsooth, the house was not in order, and because the rights of the people of Vermont might be injured by depriving them of their representative—yes, Lyon, the pure Mr. Lyon, is retained in his seat for the *honor* and interest of his constituents. Thus circumstanced what could Mr. Griswold do but what he has done, revenge the injury in the place where it was inflicted, and before those who were witnesses of it? And shew to those who have the lesson yet to learn, *that to prevent private revenge, gross injuries must be redressed by authority.* Painful as must have been the necessity which imposed this duty, it has been nobly performed.

February 15. A. Z.

From the (N. Y.) DIARY.

THE WOODEN SWORD.

This harmless weapon has cost the United States many thousand dollars, and may possibly cost many more before the question is settled. Quere—Would not the public funds be as judiciously appropriated if applied towards the equipment of our naval force? Is not respectability wanted in more places than one? The man and his wooden sword are too contemptible to occupy the public attention one hour, much less the public funds.

From the Massachusetts Mercury.

THE ECONOMIST.

IN Europe, where bankrupt laws are commonly provided, all but the merchants are excluded from the benefit of them. This is done on an idea that no one, excepting those who are engaged in commerce, ought to be under circumstances to need such a remedy.

Every one whose expectations are not connected with the hazard incidental to commerce, ought to order his affairs in such a manner, as that he can see his creditors with confidence, and justice. We have more instances perhaps, in New-England, of the insolvency of Farmers and Tradesmen, than there are in any of the European countries. The reason is, that too many of the people of these classes engage themselves in concerns to which their abilities are incompetent, and calculate upon prospects which have no solid foundation. Their expences exceed their income before they are aware of it, and having once found themselves in arrear, they become discouraged, and although they then reason accurately enough to see their error when it is too late, yet they find no means of relief. There are instances, where tradesmen and farmers enter upon commerce, and make distinguished and reputable figures in the business; but it is always seen, that they introduce themselves by cautious steps, examine well every inch of their progress, and never risk any thing, until they have acquired a capital, or obtained to a situation, which is commonly called *before-handed;* and then, never adventure more than they can bear the loss of. These men have nothing to do with hazard, and are habitually *Economists.*

The Farmer, who attends to that kind of business, as the only hope for the advancement of his interest, and the support of his family, is an habitual economist. He calculates annually, how many bushels of corn, and how many tons of hay a certain number of acres will produce. He measures the needed quantity, by the known expenditures of his family, and extends his plan of agriculture to the payment of taxes, the expences of cloathing, and of foreign luxuries. A small sum of money loaned on interest, raises a shelter against an accidental storm, and affords courage to meet the decline of life, and the infirmities of advanced age.

The Tradesmen who depends altogether upon his vocation, are at all times determined with a great degree of certainty, what the expences of the ensuing year will be; and on an easy calculation of his expected earnings, can keep his expenditures within the ensuing year will be; and on an easy calculation of his expected earnings, can keep his expenditures within the limits of them. So the Clergymen, and others, who depend upon fixed salaries, do very well with a small income. This is, because their situation make them habitual economists, and they are ready habitually, when they see an article they wish for, to compare the price of it with their ability to purchase it. This they do with a mechanical readiness, as others play on music, or count in numbers. But whenever people determine to possess what they see, because it would be convenient to have it, or because others have the same, or because they would proudly lead in the fashion, then there is an end of all economy.

FOR SALE,

Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country Printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY—FEBRUARY 16.

Immediately upon the Journal's having been read,

Mr. Davis (Kent.) rose and proposed the following resolution for the adoption of the house:

"Resolved, that Roger Griswold and Matthew Lyon, members of this house, for violent and disorderly behaviour committed in the house, be expelled therefrom."

Mr. Nicholas hoped the resolution would be permitted to lie on the table.

Mr. Davis saw no reason for delaying a decision upon this resolution. He thought the conduct of these gentlemen had been so grossly violent, and so notorious to most of the members of the house, that there need be no hesitation in deciding upon it. If gentlemen wished, however to take the same course which had been adopted on a former occasion, he should not object to it, though he thought it unnecessary. It was needless, now to say any thing as to the necessity of preserving the dignity and honour of that house; enough had already been said, and he thought pertinently said, on a former occasion on this subject. And as he believed neither the dignity, the honour, or *peace* of that house could be preserved whilst these members remained in it, he hoped the house would be unanimous in voting their expulsion.

Mr. Thatcher did not see why the innocent should be punished with the guilty. The gentleman who brought forward this proposition, he supposed, did not wish this. From what he saw of this affray, he did not think Mr. Lyon deserved to be punished for the part he acted. He certainly received a severe beating, but he appeared to be passive from the beginning to the end; and he did not think Mr. Lyon ought to be expelled because he was *beaten.* As to any investigation of what happened yesterday, he did not think it necessary as most of the members of that house were eye witnesses to the fact. But the gentleman said there would be no peace until these members were expelled. He did not know from what he drew his conclusions. What was done yesterday, was done before the house was in session; and it had been already determined that acts of violence committed without the bar, during a session of the house, are not causes of expulsion. He did not know, therefore, how gentlemen would support the doctrine that a member ought to be expelled for an act of violence done before the house was in session. It might be necessary, however to investigate other facts connected with these.

Mr. J. Parker seconded the motion for the expulsion of these members, because he believed there would be no peace in the house until they were expelled. He was sorry the gentleman from Massachusetts should have said he saw nothing but what was passive on the part of Mr. Lyon. He himself saw more, and that the gentleman must have seen it, if he had his eyes about him. He said, that after the offending members had been separated, Mr. Lyon met Mr Griswold without the bar of the house and began to belabour him with his cane, when they were again separated. The attack of yesterday, Mr. P. said, at the time when the house ought to have been in session though it had not come to order, would fix an *indelible stain* upon it; and if these members were not expelled no member could consider himself as safe in his seat. Such a transaction would certainly lower that house in the estimation of their constituents. He had even heard this morning, as he came to the hall, persons in the street call out, *There is nothing to do in Congress to-day—there's no fighting going on!* In order to get rid of these reproaches, he hoped all parties would unite in expelling these members. If their constituents chose to send them back, he hoped no member would associate with, or take notice of them. And if a vote of expulsion should be agreed upon, he would afterwards move to expunge from the Journals, all the entries relative to these disgraceful proceedings.

Mr. Nicholas wished the motion to lie upon the table for the present, because he was not himself prepared to decide upon the subject; he wished also, that whenever the motion was taken up, gentlemen might come with their minds determined upon it, so that a long debate might not be necessary. He therefore moved to postpone the consideration of this resolution on Monday.

Mr. Gordon wished to know what part of the resolution the gentleman from Virginia was not ready to act upon?

Mr. Nicholas did not understand the drift of the gentleman's question. If he meant to ask whether he (Mr. N.) disapproved of the vote he had already given, he would answer him, *he did not.*

Mr. J. Williams said he should approve of the motion for postponement, if it were made for to-morrow, instead of Monday; and he hoped the business would not only be taken up to-morrow, but be concluded before they rose. He had sat with great patience during the late debate; but he should be opposed to going into any farther lengthy proceedings on so disagreeable a subject, which would prevent them from doing the business of the nation, for which they were sent.

Mr. Nicholas had no objection to make the question the order for to-morrow, if the house met.

Mr. Thatcher observed, that he had before said that he had seen nothing on the part of Mr. Lyon in the affray of yesterday which ought to subject him to expulsion; but the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Parker) said, that if he (Mr. T.) had had his eyes about him he might have seen something for which he ought to be expelled. If, indeed, he had *eyes behind* he might have seen what he alluded to, but this not being the case, he did not see it. As far as the business respects Mr. Lyon, some enquiry might be necessary; as all that saw he was, that Mr. Lyon suffered much, without any offence on his part. He thought, therefore, the business should be gone into, as on a former occasion, and that they ought to examine the subject with candour, and then they should doubtless decide upon it with propriety.

Mr. Sitgreaves was against the postponement, in order that a different course might be taken. He knew nothing in this case which distinguished it from a late case, and, therefore, could not see why the same course ought not to be pursued as was then pursued. He should, therefore, vote against a postponement, in order that the resolution might be referred to the committee of privileges.

Mr. Harper enquired whether such a motion would not supercede a motion for postponement.

The Speaker said it would.

Mr. Harper then made the motion.

Mr. Gallatin asked whether he understood the Speaker rightly, that a motion for a reference to a committee superceded a motion for postponement?

The Speaker said, he did.

Mr. Nicholas asked whether it would not then be in order, to postpone the consideration of the subject?

The Speaker answered, it would.

Mr. Nicholas renewed the motion for a postponement till to-morrow.

Mr. Harper believing that it would be proper to refer this resolution to a committee, as before, especially as some of the facts did not pass within the view of the house, he should should vote against the postponement. Not because he wished to avoid a vote on the question; for if it should be the opinion of the house that it ought not to go to a committee, he was perfectly ready to give a vote upon the question; but he tho't it better that the business should have this course. With respect to any discussion being necessary upon this subject, he perhaps might think it necessary to make some observations upon it, when the question came before the house for decision; for though some gentleman might be endued with the happy faculty of doing every thing in an instant, he could not boast of possessing that faculty. But even if he were not desirous of discussion for his own information, he wished it for the information of the public; and notwithstanding all that the house had heard about a waste of public money and public time, he believed they should best serve the public by suffering the business to take the usual course.

The motion for a postponement was put and negatived.

Mr. Sitgreaves then moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

Mr. Harper moved that the committee have leave to sit during the session of the house.

Mr. Thatcher thought, as it was probable a number of members might be wanted to give evidence, the house had better adjourn, as on a former occasion, as it would not be proper to go on with business when so many members were absent.

Mr. T. Claiborne hoped leave would not be granted for the committee to sit immediately. He wished them coolly to deliberate upon the business, which they could scarcely be expected to do, while their passions were so strongly affected as they must be at present.

The question for leave to sit during the session was put and carried 45 to 36.

Mr. Harper moved that the committee be instructed to report to the house the evidence, in writing, upon which they shall found their report.

Mr. Kittera thought the facts were so notorious that there was no necessity for this instruction.

Mr. Harper said, if his friend from Pennsylvania could say that every body would be satisfied with the report of the committee, without the evidence, he would not insist upon his motion. But if the evidence was not reported, how could he say that all the witnesses might not again be called before the house. It was his wish to prevent this.

Mr. J. Williams said, there was a considerable difference betwixt this transaction and the one lately under consideration. He thought in this case, it would probably save much trouble to report the evidence.

Mr. Brooks said it must be recollected that the gentleman from Virginia was not satisfied with the former report. He wished to hear the witnesses themselves; and if the evidance was to be reported, he did not suppose it would be satisfactory.

Mr. Nicholas seconded the motion, because it would be likely to shorten the business; but if, when the testimony came to be reported, there was any obscurity in it, he should feel it necessary to ask the witnesses questions by way of elucidation; as every man who was called upon as a judge, should be in full possession of every fact relative to the subject.

Mr. Brooks said the gentleman just sat down, would have no difficulty in pointing out some obscurity, in order to furnish an apology for a re-hearing of the witnesses.

Mr. Kittera. If to report the evidence would prevent the necessity of hearing the witnesses in the house, he should not object to it; but he believed this would not be the case.

Mr. Venable was before of opinion, that it would have been best for witnesses to have delivered their evidence in writing; he hoped that course would now be taken, and then there would be no difficulty in reporting it to the house; and if it should be found necessary, in order to elucidate any part of it, to put any questions to the witnesses in the house, the business would be greatly facilitated and shortened by the evidence being reported.

The question was put and carried.

[*To be Continued.*]

By this day's Mail.

NORFOLK, February 8.

Lateſt Foreign News,

Received by the ſhip Flora, Capt. Colley, arrived on Monday in Hampton Roads from Guernſey—paſſage 44 days.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Portugueſe miniſter at Paris has received, by an extraordinary courier, from his court, the unconditional ratification of the treaty of peace concluded between the two countries. It was at firſt doubted whether the Directory, in conſequence of her Majeſty's readineſs, would conclude the ratification on their part; yet it was hoped that the miniſter, M. A'Aranjo, might be able to appeaſe them, and it is now generally believed, that the ratification has taken place.

While Buonaparte is proceeding on the buſineſs of the congreſs at Raſtadt, Gen. Duſſeau continues the organization of the army of England. Inſtructions are ſaid to be ſent to Spain, relative to the part which the navy of that country is to take in the expedition againſt Britain.

The Directory intend to appoint a Miniſter Extraordinary to the court of Berlin, to compliment his Pruſſian Majeſty on his acceſſion to the throne; an acceſſion which they conſider, at this time, very important, when England and Ruſſia endeavor to circumvent the young king, that they may get poſſeſſion of his mind, which is ſaid to be bold and enterprizing, and ſecure in their favor the influence of the cabinet, which will be very conſiderable in the congreſs at Raſtadt.

The Hamburgh mail of the 28th ult. ſays, that the *Ruſſian* court has entered into a new connexion with a German power; but neither the name nor terms are mentioned.

December 14.

Saturday, ſome diſpatches were received at Lord Grenville's office, from the Hon. Mr. Walpole, his Majeſty's envoy at Liſbon, at Dropmore. Theſe advices are ſaid to be of a very unfavorable nature. The Engliſh troops, from the late treaty, under the command of Gen Stuart, are reduced to ſalt proviſions. Earl St. Vincent ſtill continues off the harbour of Liſbon, and the next accounts are looked for with expectation, as important to this country.

A packet was alſo received at the Portugueſe miniſter's in South Audley Street, who ſoon after diſpatched a meſſage to Count de Pombeiro at Bath. It is now confirmed that a peace between France and Portugal is concluded.

The owners of French privateers now make immenſe profits. A ſhare of 4000 livres on a privateer of Bourdeaux produced, in three weeks, a dividend of 84,000.

Thomas Muir, Preſident of the Scotch Defenders, who was baniſhed to Botany Bay, whence he effected his eſcape, has arrived at Bourdeaux, and is on his way to Paris.

Mr. Tierney comes forward this day to meet his conſtituents on the ſubject of the Aſſeſſed Taxes—when ſome very ſtrong reſolutions, expreſſive of their inability to pay ſuch an increaſe of the public burthens will be adopted. How the miniſter came to adopt ſuch a plan is aſtoniſhing, for the collectors, one and all, declare, it is with the utmoſt difficulty they can get the preſent taxes.

A notice was yeſterday read in the Church of St. Anne's, Soho, for convening a meeting of the inhabitants reſpecting the aſſeſſed taxes, which is to be held on Thurſday next. The oppoſition which Mr. Pitt's unprecedented plan of finance will meet with, by the pariſhes in general, cannot fail of having a proper effect.

Several of the principal inhabitants of the different pariſhes in Weſtminſter have tranſmitted to Mr. Fox their opinion of the new plan of finance, declaring, that, if paſſed into a law, it cannot be enforced without ſome very miſchievous circumſtances;——at the ſame time requeſting his attendance in Parliament to oppoſe the meaſure.—They have alſo requeſted his attendance at their different parochial meetings, in order that he may form a better judgment of the wiſhes of his conſtituents.

A deputation of the common council, and livery of London, waited on the right honourable the lord Mayor, on Saturday to requeſt a common hall might be convened, to take into conſideration, a petition, to be preſented to the Houſe of Commons, againſt the aſſeſſed taxes: his lordſhip ordered precepts to be iſſued for the above purpoſe, but it is expected the common hall will not be held till Wedneſday.

The court Martial at Sheerneſs, if not an intereſting, will certainly prove a tedious buſineſs. Hitherto the evidence bears very very hard againſt the priſoner, though nothing new has come out beyond what we ſtated in captain Walker's examination.

December 19.

From Madrid it appears, that the Council of Caſtile have been charged by the king to make a report upon the ſentiments and temper of the Monks and other eccleſiaſtics. The number of people in the capital is to be aſcertained, meaſures for public ſafety increaſed, and every means adopted for reducing the price of proviſions.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated December 12.

"At 8 o'clock this morning, a ſignal for puniſhment was made on board the Cambridge guardſhip in Hamoaze, and repeated immediately afterwards by the Marlborough of 74 guns, at anchor in the Sound. Soon after —— Evans, a Corporal of Marines, and John Dixon, a ſeaman, late belonging to the Saturn man of war, who were tried on the 27th of July laſt, and condemned for a mutiny on board that ſhip, were bro't from Hamoaze in the Cambridge's launch, attended by an armed boat from each ſhip in the harbor, &c. and put on board the Marlborough, where they remained until fifteen minutes paſt eleven o'clock, at which time they were run up at the fore-yard-arm where they hung for one hour, during which time the armed boats continued to row round the ſhip, and ſeveral gun boats were cruizing off and on during this awful ſcene. The above men were a part of eight belonging to the Saturn, condemned for mutiny, three of whom were executed on board that ſhip on the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt; but the crimes of Evans and Dixon being of a more atrocious nature than the others, they were ſentenced by the Court Martial to be hanged in chains after execution; which ſentence being afterwards deemed derogatory to the authority of a Naval Court, it was referred to the opinion of the twelve judges who, it is underſtood, have not ſanctioned the judgment of the Court, and which has been the cauſe why the fate of thoſe unhappy men has been ſo long ſuſpended."

The following captures are officially announced in the laſt French papers.

The Tiger privateer, Capt. Reboul, has ſent into Huelva, a Portugueſe prize named the Venus, returning from Brazil loaded with ſugar, &c. and valued at more than 100,000 piaſtres.

The privateer Le Courſeur, of L'Orient, has taken and brought into port an Engliſh ſhip from Liverpool to Gibraltar with a cargo of coals and potatoes.

The Renard of Bourdeaux, has captured the Argyle, loaded with butter and ſalt proviſions, valued at fifty thouſand livres.

The Zelie of St. Malo, has captured an Engliſh veſſel on her paſſage from Quebec, called the Friendſhip.

The Juno, Whedon, from Monſerrat to New-York, is taken by a French privateer.

The Enterprize, Moran, from Roſs to Newfoundland, is taken by L'Etoile privateer of Nantes.

The Draper, Collins, from Dublin to New-York, is taken by the French.

The Lord Garlies, Colebatch, from Cork to Newfoundland, is taken.

The Argyle, Watſon, of Maryport, is taken by the Renaud French privateer.

HAGUE, November 21.

Admiral Winter's account of the naval engagement of the 11th ult. is now printed, and the Convention have reſolved,

1. That the Admiral's ſhip the Vryheid, was defended to the laſt.

2. That the Engliſh fleet, though only equal in the number of the ſhips of the line to the Batavian fleet, was ſuperior in force.

3. The Engliſh covered more ſea, and were alſo better in concert with each other.

4. That the Engliſh fleet had the advantage of attack.

5. That the retreat of ſix of the Dutch ſhips was the chief cauſe of the loſs of the battle.

Our two ſtate priſoners, the Penſionary and Count Bentinck, will be exchanged with England, it is ſaid for Admiral Winter and another of our naval commanders.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 6.

The three months of the Preſidency of Reveilliere Lepeaux being expired, Barras is declared Preſident in his ſtead.

The following perſons have been arreſted on a charge of being implicated in a royal conſpiracy, diſcovered by the Miniſter of Police.

Noel, Inſpector of the Police under Cochon; Molieu of Calais, already implicated in the affair of Donan and Brothier, Moreus, Pollet, Dupont, Fontaine, Choulan, Fillot, Francois, formerly advocate at Macon, and a female named Poiſſiere, with her brothers.

What is as yet known of this conſpiracy does not afford a very clear or diſtinct idea of it. The conſpirators are ſaid to be accomplices of thoſe philanthropic ſocieties mentioned in the papers that were printed at the epoch of the 18th Fructidor. Their means of counter revolution were the management of the approaching elections, ſo as to *royaliſe* them, and exclude the republicans. All the perſons arreſted are confined in the Temple.

December 7.

The day before Buonaparte arrived at Raſtadt he went to pay a viſit to gen. Angereau at Offenbourg.

We are juſt informed that he arrived at Paris laſt night about 10 o'clock. He will receive his ſolemn audience the next decade in the palace of Luxembourg. A grand dinner will be given on that day to the corps Diplomatique and the Preſidents of the conſtituted authorities; afterwards there will be a ball at the Odeon.

A great part of the army of Italy has returned into France.

Bernadotte is appointed commander of the army to be aſſembled on the coaſt near Dunkirk.

December 8.

New arreſts have taken place in conſequence of the counter-revolutionary members diſcovered within theſe few days paſt. We are aſſured that ſeveral bankers and ſome perſons of conſequence are among theſe perſons. The government has taken on itſelf the excluſive care of theſe purſuits, but the details remain unknown.

Orders have been given to reſign Mentz to the troops of the republic. This ceſſion leads us to preſume with certainty that there exiſts in the treaty of Campo Formio, a ſecret article, by virtue of which the left bank of the Rhine, with the exception of the Pruſſian poſſeſſions, for which we are to treat on friendly terms with the cabinet of Berlin, will be abandoned to the French Republic.

They write from the frontiers of Holland that the new king of Pruſſia is making great preparations, and that the Heſſian troops have been put upon the footing of war.

December 9.

Buonaparte alighted not at the Luxembourg, as has been ſaid, but at his own houſe. He was accompanied by Berthier and Championet. The firſt perſon whom he received was Barras, who on the very evening ſpent ſeveral hours with him.

On the 7th Bounaparte, after having had an interview with Talleyrand at the office of the Miniſter of Foreign affairs, repaired with him to the houſe of Barras, whither he went to meet the Preſident of the Directory and his friend. He had afterwards a conference of more than two hours with the Members of the Directory, aſſembled at the place of their ſitting.

Yeſterday the 8th, he waited on all the Miniſters in the Adminiſtration of the Departments in the place de Vendome, where he was complimented by the ex-Conventionaliſt Matthieu, the Commiſſary of the Directory.

The Tribunal de Caſſation delegated ſeveral of their Members to wait on him, and theſe he received with marks of diſtinction.

The Rue Chanterieure which he inhabits is almoſt as ſolitary as uſual—He has determined to ſee very few people, and ſtill more not to make himſelf cheap. In order to avoid the general enthuſiaſm, he ſhuns all frequented places.

General Joubert, who bears the colours of the Army of Italy arrived yeſterday in this city.

Madame Buonaparte will arrive in two or three days.

Buonaparte has already declared that he will ſet off for Raſtadt on the 16th inſt.

December 10.

Letters from Hamburgh ſpeak of an offenſive and defenſive alliance as on the point of being concluded between Pruſſia and Ruſſia.

The Spaniſh conſul at Lyons has given notice to perſons trading, as well by ſea as by land, to Spain, that henceforward they will be obliged to make oath before him that the merchandizes which they ſhip for exportation are not of Engliſh manufacture and that then he will deliver them a certificate to enter Spain.

We are aſſured that the number of priſoners in the Temple amounts to 98.

The Batavian Convention has reſolved not to exact of the Public Functionaries the oath of hatred to the Stadtholderſhip, Ariſtocracy, and Anarchy. This oath was rejected by a great majority.

December 11.

The Directory publiſhed, on the 9th inſt. the following arret;

The Executive Directory, conſidering that the peace concluded with the Emperor demands new diſtributions of the forces of the Republic, reſolves proviſionally as follows:

Art. 1. General Berthier, chief of the ſtaff of the army of Italy, is appointed general in chief of the ſaid army. He is peculiarly charged with directing the operations reſulting from the treaty of Campo Formio, and the movements of evacuation, which are the conſequences thereof.

The military diviſions of the army of the interior, formerly ſubjected to the command of the general in chief of the army of Italy, form no longer a part of that army.

2. The army of Germany ſhall be divided into two armies, one ſhall be called the army of the Rhine, and the other the army of Mentz.

The army of the Rhine ſhall be compoſed of that part of the actual army of Germany which is now placed in the departments of Mont Terrible, and of the upper and Lower Rhine, and in the oppoſite poſitions on the right banks of the Rhine.

General Angereau is appointed general in chief of this army.

4. The army of Mentz ſhall conſiſt of the remainder of the actual army of Germany, which occupies at preſent the conquered provinces on the right and left banks of the Rhine. General Hatry is appointed general in chief of that army. He is particularly charged with directing the military operations relative to the occupation of Mentz, and to the execution of the treaty of Campo Formio.

5. The corps which is in the territory of the Batavian Republic, ſhall remain under the orders of the general of diviſion who commands it.

6. General Buonaparte is to take upon himſelf the command of the army of England, as ſoon as his diplomatic miſſion reſpecting the execution of the treaty of Campo Formio, ſhall be terminated. In the meanwhile, citizen Deſaix ſhall command that army as general in chief.

7. The preſent arret ſhall be printed in the bulletin of the laws. The miniſter at war is charged with its execution.

P. BARRAS, Preſident.
LAGARDE, Secretary Gen.

The ratification of the treaty of Campio Formio, on the 7th Oct, was yeſterday celebrated with great pomp. The members of the directory in their grand *coſtume*, the foreign ambaſſadors and envoys, the miniſtry, &c. being aſſembled in the great court of Luxembourg, Generals Buonaparte, Joubert, and Andreoſſy made their appearance, under repeated ſhouts of numerous ſpectators—Long live the republic! Long live Buonaparte! Long live the French nation!"

Gen. Buonaparte being preſented to the directory by the miniſter for foreign affairs, the latter delivered a ſpeech of conſiderable length, wherein, after having paſſed an ingenuous eulogium on his talents, virtues and exploits, he obſerved that a new enemy was calling upon him. "This enemy," he ſaid, "is celebrated for his hatred againſt the French, and for the inſolent tyranny he exerciſes over all the nations upon earth. Let the genius of Buonaparte make him ſoon expiate his hatred and tyranny, dictate to the tyrants of the ſea a peace worthy of the glory of the French republic."

At the end of this ſpeech General Buonaparte delivered to the preſident, the Emperor's ratification of the treaty of Campo Formio, and addreſſed the directors in the following terms:

"Citizen Directors,

"The French people, in order to be free, had kings to combat. To obtain a conſtitution founded on reaſon, they had to overcome the prejudices of eighteen centuries. Religion, royaliſm, and the feudal ſyſtem governed Europe for twenty centuries paſt; but with the peace which you have concluded, begins the æra of repreſentative governments. You have ſucceeded in organizing the great nation, whoſe vaſt territory is circumſcribed only by thoſe limits which nature herſelf has traced. You have done more—The two fineſt countries of Europe, once celebrated for the arts, ſciences, and great men they produced, ſee the genius of liberty riſe from the tombs of their anceſtors. They are two pedeſtals on which fate is going to place two powerful nations.

"I have the honor to deliver to you the treaty ſigned at Campo Formio, and ratified by his majeſty the emperor. This peace ſecures the liberty, the proſperity, and the glory of the country. When the happineſs of the French people ſhall be firmly ſettled on the baſis of the beſt and wiſeſt laws, all Europe will be free."

This ſpeech was received with the moſt enthuſiaſtic ſhouts of applauſe, and anſwered by the preſident of the directory, who concluded his harangue in the following manner:

"Citizen General! Crown ſo glorious a career by a conqueſt which the great nation owes to its outraged dignity. Go, and by the puniſhment you inflict on the cabinet of London, ſtrike terror into all governments which dare to doubt the power of a nation of freemen. Pompey did not diſdain to cruſh a neſt of pirates. Greater than the Roman general, go and chain down the gigantic pirate who lords it over the ſeas; go and puniſh in London crimes which have remained unpuniſhed but too long. Numerous votaries of liberty wait your arrival; you will find no enemy but vice and wickedneſs. They alone ſupport that perfidious government—ſtrike it down, and let its downfall inform the world, that if the French people are the benefactors of Europe, they are alſo the avengers of the rights of nations."

At the end of this ſpeech the preſident, and all the members of the directory, gave him the fraternal embrace; and after the ceremony was over, the directors, general Buonaparte and Joubert, the miniſters, foreign ambaſſadors, &c. ſat down to a ſuperb dinner, during which, among other toaſts, the following was drank:—"The liberty of the ſeas; and may the republican armies ſoon reſcue them from the yoke of that oppreſſive government which has ſo long tyrannized the globe!"

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of Dec. 9.

Villers called the attention of the council to the wiſhes expreſſed by ſeveral citizens to furniſh voluntary contributions for carrying on the war againſt England. It appeared neceſſary to regulate the mode of contributing, and he moved that the commiſſion of finance ſhould preſent a *projet* on that head. Agreed to.

A meſſage from the directory ſtated that the ratification of the treaty of peace with the emperor would be preſented to-morrow, and that diſpoſitions were made with reſpect to further operations, which were, in the opinion of the directory, capable of ſatisfying all true republicans.

BALTIMORE, February 15.

A MELANCHOLY FACT.

By a gentleman, juſt from the Suſquehannah, we are informed, that on Saturday the 10th inſtant, ſome malicious perſons wilfully ſet fire to and burnt a houſe near the Canal, wherein were ſix perſons, all of whom were conſumed. The particulars, as far as we can underſtand, are, that ſome people belonging to the canal lodged with the people of the houſe, who diſagreed, and the party of the houſe having proved too ſtrong for the others, they went off; but returning ſome time after with ſeveral others entered the houſe by violence, killed two children, and threw them behind the fire; then faſtening the others in, ſet fire to the houſe and burnt it; with all its contents. The above gentleman further adds, that he ſaw the body of one perſon, not wholly conſumed, and that five of the perpetrators of this villainous deed were taken, and are in confinement. (*Fed. Gaz.*]

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 17.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk of the 8th inſtant.

"I have a letter from my correſpondent at Guernſey dated the 21ſt December, ſtating the intentions of the Directory as hoſtile to this country, and in conſequence ſome veſſels under American colors which had been taken up to load, had been ſtopped from proceeding under a fear that a rupture was unavoidable."

MR. FENNO,

The attempts of the friends of diſorder and confuſion which were ſo ſucceſsfully uſed at the two late meetings at Leſher's and Benders, in the city and Northern Liberties, were repeated this evening at Mr. James Cameron's tavern, but we are happy to ſay this attempt met with a more deſerved and a very different fate.

A Room in the above tavern was engaged by a few citizens on behalf of a larger number (whoſe determination was to ſupport Benjamin R. Morgan at the approaching election) with the view of deliberating on and adopting ſuch meaſures as they ſhould think neceſſary in the peaceable purſuit of this determination.

Several attempts were made in the early part of the evening by the friends of Iſrael Iſrael, to obtain admiſſion; but theſe pioneers of confuſion relinquiſhed their attempt after being repeatedly aſſured that the meeting contemplated was ſolely for the friends of Mr. Morgan. After the retreat of theſe, when the meeting, which was numerous and reſpectable, had organized themſelves, and proceeded to buſineſs; the attempt to defeat its object was renewed by *a numerous and daring mob*, who attempted in defiance of the above aſſurance, which was frequently repeated—to force themſelves into the room; but was firmly reſiſted, and repelled; and after vainly endeavoring to ſilence by clamour and confuſion out of doors, what they had been prevented from effecting by force within, they retreated.

The meeting then proceeded to the buſineſs of the evening, which was conducted and concluded with regularity, and decorum. But by this time, the ſons of diſorder and confuſion had returned, ſtrengthened in number, and determined in their purpoſe. They again attempted to force themſelves into the room, and again were ſucceſsfully reſiſted and expelled, when they aſſailed and broke the door of the houſe with ſtones, bricks, and whatever arms their rage and diſappointment furniſhed.

As this proceeding threatened the lives of thoſe who had hitherto confined themſelves to a defenſive poſition, it was no longer to be tolerated by men determined that neither their perſons nor their rights ſhould be violated with impunity. They therefore, with a becoming ſpirit ſallied out of their room, and chaſtiſed, diſperſed and ſilenced thoſe who had thus undertaken to interrupt and infringe one of the deareſt rights of Freemen. The individual moſt injured, will, it is hoped learn prudence from the leſſon he received; and the miſtaken friends of anti-federaliſm in the diſtrict and elſewhere, it is alſo hoped will now abandon a party which has already began to ſyſtemize confuſion and diſorder. FACT.

MR. FENNO,

I attended the meeting laſt wedneſday evening of the Federaliſts in Southwark—Nothing gave me more pleaſure than the reading the laſt addreſs of Preſident Waſhington to the people of the United States by the Secretary. It was introduced by one of the diſtrict, and unanimouſly agreed to be read: although lengthy, it was attended to by the meeting, with that reſpect which it ſo juſtly merits from all real friends to their country. The excellent doctrine and advice it contains, deſerve to be written in letters of gold; and if duly and properly attended to at this moment, when the very foundations of our excellent conſtitution and laws are menaced, by a daring and outrageous foreign and domeſtic faction, I think it would have a very excellent effect—and I hope you will be kind enough to give it a place in your paper immediately, as it may be read before the election that will very ſhortly commence.

An admirer of the Mount Vernon Cincinnatus.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of the citizens of Southwark, and townſhip of Moyamenſing, at the houſe of Mr. James Cameron, in Shippen ſtreet, the following reſolution was unanimouſly adopted.

Reſolved, that this meeting taking into conſideration the virtues, talents, and patriotiſm of BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, do agree to ſupport him individually as Senator at the enſuing election, being fully convinced that he will uſe his utmoſt exertions to ſupport the laws and conſtitution of the United States, as well as of the State of Pennſylvania.

JOSEPH BIRD, chairman
CLEMENT HUMPHREYS junr. *Sec'y.*
February 16th 1798.

At a numerous meeting of the Citizens of the Diſtrict of Southwark, and townſhip of Moyamenſing, at the tavern of Capt. John Rice, Mr. Joſhua Humphreys in the chair

Reſolved, That we will uſe our utmoſt exertions to ſupport BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at the enſuing election of Senator to repreſent the city and county of Philadelphia, and county of Delaware; being convinced that at this time, peculiarly important, and intereſting to all the advocates of the adminiſtration of the government of the United States, to ſupport thoſe who are known to be the friends of order and good government, is a meaſure which our duty compels us to adopt.

Joſhua Humphreys, Chairman.
Peter Miercken, Sec'ry.
14th Feb. 1798.

At a meeting of a number of the Citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, at Ogden's Tavern, on Tueſday, 13th February, 1798, it was unanimouſly reſolved.

To ſupport BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at the enſuing Election, as Senator for the Diſtrict, compoſed of the city and county of Philadelphia, and county of Delaware.

LAWRENCE SECKEL, Chairman.
M. KEPPELE, Secretary.

The managers of the City Dancing Aſſembly give notice that on account of an Election to be held on Thurſday the 22d inſt. the Ball in honor of GEORGE WASHINGTON's birth, is poſtponed to Friday the 23d inſtant.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to deliver their Cards of Invitation at the door.

Feb. 17. 5t23d

NEW-THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

FEBRUARY 17,

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, the Tragedy of the *ORPHAN*, in conſequence of the ſudden indiſpoſition of Mr. FENNELL, is changed for the Comedy of

The J E W.

Sheva, - - - Mr. Bernard
Frederick, - - Mr. Marſhall
Eliza, - - - Mrs Marſhall

To which will be added (for the 3d time) a Grand Heroic Pantomime Ballet and Spectacle, taken from *Oſſian*, called

OSCAR AND MALVINA.

[Compoſed by Mr. Byrne—and performed under his direction at the Theatre, Covent Garden, upwards of two hundred nights.

The new Muſic compoſed—and the ancient Scots Muſic ſelected and adapted by Mr. Shield. The Overture by Mr. Reeves.

Oſcar, (the deſcendant of Fingal) mr Byrne—Carroll, (the Scottiſh Chieftain) mr Hardinge—Fingal, mr Taylor—Morven, mr Marſhall—Draco, mr Warrell, jun—Scotch Pedlar, (with the Song, 'I am a jolly gay Pedlar') mr Francis—Scotch Lad, mr Fox.

Scotch Laſſie, miſs Milbourne—Malvina (daughter to Toſcar) mrs Byrne.

Principal Bard, mr Darley.

Bards—Meſſrs. Fox, Warrell, T. Warrell, Hunter, Bliſſett, Matthew, &c.—mrs Warrell, miſs Milbourne, mrs Stuart, mrs Hunter, mad. Harwood, &c.

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbranoes, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 144, Market-street.
December 2. 3awtf

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

To Cabinet Makers, Joiners, &c.

Cavanagh & Hearn,

Pine street, near the New-Market,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hope, by their unremiting attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. The partnership between them and Joseph B. Barry, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Cavanagh and Hearn have just received a quantity of St. Domingo and Honduras Mahogony, which they intend to sell on very reasonable terms for cash. Orders from the country most punctually executed. Vincers of all kinds cut as usual.

Jan. 15. 2aw4w

Recently Published,

And just imported from England, by WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second street, and may be had of MORGAN J. REES,

A Cheap and valuable work, in two closely printed volumes in 8vo. (price 3 dollars)

Illustrations of Prophecy:

In which are elucidated many predictions, which occur in Isaiah, Daniel, the writings of the Evangelists, and book of Revelation; which are tho't to foretell among other great events, a revolution in France, favorable to the interests of mankind, the overthrow of the papal power and of ecclesiastical tyranny, the downfall of civil despotism, and the subsequent melioration of the state of the world: together with

A large collection of Extracts,

interspersed through the work, and taken from numerous commentators, particularly from

Joseph Mede,	Sir Isaac Newton,
Vitringa,	Mr. William Lowth,
Dr. Th. Goodwin,	Fleming,
Dr. Henry More,	Bengelius,
Dr. John Owen,	Daubuz,
Dr. Cressener,	Whitby,
Peter Jurieu,	Lowman,
Brenius,	Bishop Newton, and
Bishop Chandler,	Bishop Hurd.

By JOSEPH LOMAS TOWERS.

Besides various other inquiries treated of in this work, and numerous illustrations of prophecy; it contains a considerable number of facts or observations on the symbolic language of prophecy, the authenticity, uses, and obscurity of the apocalypse, and the genuineness of the Hebrew prophets; on the rapid corruption of christianity in the fourth century; on the dispersion and restoration of the Jews, the history of the false Messiahs who have appeared among them, and the reasons in support of the conjecture that the Afghans are the descendants of the ten tribes; on the right of resistance to oppression; on the irruptions of the northern nations, and the causes of the decline and fall of the Roman empire; on the customs of the Tartars, and the independence of the Arabs; on the conquests of those nations, and those of the Turks; on the usurpation of the Mamalukes, and the past history and present state of Egypt; on the character and conduct of Constantine, Justinian, Clovis, and Lewis XIV; on the scarcity of books in the dark ages, and the causes of the decline of literature; on the rapid rise of the French monarchy, and the causes of its fall; on the inconsistencies in the political characters of bishops Newton and Hurd; on the peculiarities of Dr. Th. Burnet's theory of the earth; on the beneficial effects which christianity has produced in favor of learning and civil liberty, and its tendency to promote the establishment of equal governments.

Independent of the large proportion of original matter contained in these volumes, those who are interested in the subject will, it is presumed, wish to peruse or consult them, because the extracts introduced in them, which are accurately cited, and marked with inverted commas, are taken from a greater number of writers on the prophecies (at least if the roman catholic commentators be excluded) than are easily accessible to any one individual even in Europe, or are probably to be found in any one library in the world. They are furnished with indexes, and a copious table of contents. Jan. 22—2aw2w

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
No. 11, Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy		Entitled to Drawback.
Irish market claret in cases		
Medoc wine, in	do.	
Sauterne, do.	do.	

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.
Aug. 24. tut&stf.

W. HAYDON

Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 9. §2w

To Be Sold,

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the house, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a stable, and other improvements.—The house is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in good repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central position and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of

ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.
January 11 §

The Subscriber

INFORMS those whom it may interest or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty-sixth day of February next,* to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-house in this city, on the subject of his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—and that their attendance is desired.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, Jan. 16. eot26thF

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 3004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.
Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-street. } *Administr'r*
January 4. dtf

Surveyor General's Office,

December 2, 1797.

ON a release of survey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.
January 26 §tiF2wtm

Copper for Sheathing,

For Sale, by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine-street, near Fifth.
January 29 d1w

Genteel Boarding and Lodging

To be had at a moderate price—Enquire a No. 138, Arch-street.
Jan. 27. d2w

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.
December 1. dtf

PROPOSAL.

HAVING met with a liberal patronage, the Subscriber is emboldened to issue proposals for printing by subscription, the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, from their first meeting in 1775, to the present time.

This work shall be printed with a new type, made for the purpose; and on good paper. It will be delivered at one dollar per volume (octavo) in 6 vols.—cash to be paid on delivery.

It is needless to say any thing of the merits of this undertaking—the scarcity of the Journals throughout the United States, is sufficient to justify the printer in his hope of meeting with that success, which he is certain the enterprize deserves.

JOHN PARKER.
Jan. 27. d 6t

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.
Nov. 7. d1m.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. *6t

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,

A TREATISE

ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,

Containing a detail of the various crimes and misdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at present, injured and endangered: And suggesting remedies for their prevention.

BY A MAGISTRATE,

Acting for the counties of Middlesex, Surry, Kent, and Essex; for the city and liberty of Westminster; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

To those who have read this curious and valuable work, it will need no recommendation—they know its solid merit—but as it has hitherto got into very few hands in this country, it will not be amiss to observe—so great was the approbation and demand in London, that it passed through three large editions in the course of twelve months. As a detail of the ingenious varieties of fraud, that endanger property in London, and most other overgrown and opulent cities, it cannot fail to afford the reader great entertainment as well as instruction; but as the author traces all these enormities to a few, and in themselves, inconsiderable causes, many of which actually exist in all the large capitals of the United States, the business is brought home to our own doors; and the work has an increasing claim to our attentive perusal.

To assist the legislator and the magistrate in the humane office of preventing crimes, and their consequent punishments, was the patriotic design of the author. "Private offences, he says, are the source of public crimes, and the best method of guarding society against the latter is, to make proper provisions, for checking the former"—"Those men are easily seduced from their loyalty who are apostates from virtue."

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent English paper—It will be delivered to subscribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half;* although the last London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now sold at two dollars and a half. To non-subscribers the price will be raised.

Whatever encouragement may be given by subscription, it will be committed to the press without delay; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subscriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES's's book-store, No. 68, High-street, and by most of the other booksellers in the city; by George Hill, in Baltimore; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.
January 31. 2awtA

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and

a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. §

To be Exchanged for

British, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE;

A tract of valuable Land

In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.

Inquire of the Printer.
Jan. 15. §

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §rmstf

The situation is perfectly healthy: and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives
December 20. §

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. eo1m nov. 15.

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,
Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,
By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every second, fourth, and sixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, south Fifth street, above Spruce-street. eodaw

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

AT THEIR STORE,
No. 13, corner of Arch and Front street.
HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto furry romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea
Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.
Nov. 18 3tawtf

Imported (via New York) on the

ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorans
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Pensiasoes	Chasla Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mullhaskerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Lesser Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.
november 27 tuths4w

Valuable Books,

Just received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and selling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut Street.

CATALOGUES

Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. These added to O's usual stock, form an extensive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and comprise books in sundry languages and on various subjects.

This Day is Published,

By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handsomely bound and lettered, and embellished with an elegant frontispiece and seventy three cuts.)

The Looking Glass for the Mind,

OR,

The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of interesting and miscellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In prose and verse. Designed to improve and amuse the rising generation.

In the Press, and will be speedily published,
Dr. DARWIN'S
Plan of Female Education.

Subscriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers neatly bound, lettered and embellished with an elegant frontispiece, for one dollar.
January 3. 3t.

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,

129, South Front-street, next door to the Custom-house,
A large assortment of

Gold and silver Watches

A Time Keeper, by Arnold
Some plated Candlesticks
Double barrelled Guns, by Mortimer, maker to the King of England
Ditto, by Parker
Pair duelling Pistols, by Knubley, Charing Cross
Reflecting Telescope, by Ribright
Box of patent Medicines
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Small collection of valuable Books, and Books of Prints
30,000 acres of Land in one lot, upon the Big Sandy, in Mason county, Kentucky, patented by Percival Butler, in 1787.
Also, 14 Lake Erie Lots
Invoices or parcels of Watches bought.
January 4. d7t

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also,* such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo price 3 dols.
Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

Yellow Fever and Pestilential Diseases.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.
By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller,*
No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,
(Price, in boards, 87 1 2 Cents)
Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility. And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and, Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.
nov. 21. §12t

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY
SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth street.
December 28. 1w

The cargo of the West-Indian from Jamaica, landing at South Street wharf,

136 hhds. and 300 barrels choice Coffee
98 Hhds of prime Sugar
29 Hhds. of Rum.
For sale By

Peter Blight.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
500,000 Lbs of Java Coffee
800 Bags do. Sugar
Cloves and mace in boxes
A quantity of Hispaniola Cocoa
Red Port Wine in pipes and hogsheads
Madeira do. in pipes
February 6 d2weotm

A Roman Catholic Clergyman,

Who has been a considerable time on the mission in the country parts of the state of Pennsylvania, gives this notice to any extensive proprietor of land within the said state, and bordering on either the Potomack, Susquehanna, or Juniata rivers; that he is enabled to make a settlement with from fifty to one hundred and fifty families, if due encouragement be offered.—For further information, apply to the Rev. Leonard Neale, Willing's Alley.
Feb. 8. *3t

☞ Stop the Runaway.

ABSCONDED from his master's employ, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th of this instant February, a Negro Man, named Mentor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, and of rather a spare make; his phisiognomy is vacant but not disagreeable; his age is supposed to be about 40. He had on when he went away, a short blue cloth coat, striped cassimere vest, corduroy breeches, and yarn stockings of a blue and white mixture—he took with him a blue cloth great coat, the cape of which is edged with yellow binding; a long brown cloth coat; a short blue cloth coat with buff coloured cape and cuffs; also, a pair of blue cloth breeches; the other cloathes he took with him cannot be particularly described.

It is supposed, he intends going to the eastern shore of Maryland. Whoever will apprehend, and secure the said negro in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, or bring him home, shall have a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.

Apply to the Printer.
February 7. §

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenahs	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emerties
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
December 1. §

Insurance Office of the State of Pennsylvania.

February 1, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of seventy dollars on each share of the stock of the company, for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 10th inst.

JAMES S. COX, *President.*
February 1. d15t

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the property now occupied by him in the town of West-Chester and county of Chester. It consists of a well finished two story stone house, 43 feet front, by about 40 deep, four rooms on a floor, with cieled garrets, and a cellar under the whole—A very good stone Stable and Coach house—And a lot of Ground, three perches wide, by twenty perches depth.

The house stands on the Main street; its situation is high and very handsome; the lot extends to a back street, on which the stable and coach house stand. The lot is in a high state of cultivation, and there is in the yard a pump of excellent water, which has, at no time, been known to fail.

The situation of the town is high, and remarkably healthy—the country around it, fertile and beautiful.

The terms of payment will made to suit the purchaser. They, and the price, will be settled, upon application to Mr. JONATHAN SMITH, at no. 149, South Third-street, Philadelphia, or to

ROBERT FRAZER.
February 5. mwfsf

City Commissioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfrm

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,
80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,
FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.
november 9. §

60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, midling well proportioned; he has a very coarse voice, his fore teeth stand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly describe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three suits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kersey trowsers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good shirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerseys, Whosoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE,
Living in St ill Pond, Kent county, Maryland.
January 2. *6t2aw

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c, for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, south Front-street.
nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.